

of which are more than 6,000 feet above sea level.

"We may assume that Bulgaria will not need to guard with any special strength her Rumanian frontier. Rumania possesses other frontiers which, if she mobilizes at all, must see to her in more danger."

"As to the prospective movements of the allied troops from Salonica—the Anglo-French army force the mighty mountain chain on the strong in order to march on Sofia. Such an attempt would make the Dardanelles operations look like child's play. My opinion is that neither Bulgaria, Turkey nor the Central Powers need be apprehensive about the Salonica landing."

Bulgaria, however, like Greece, is confronted with internal troubles in serving the Central Powers, and dispatches to the Budapest "Apost" from Sofia report that wholesale arrests of the leaders of the agrarian and Democratic parties are taking place. Artillery has been stationed in many of the public squares, and the government is prepared to take stern measures to crush all attempts to impair the national unity.

Premier Radoslawoff had a long conference with the German Austro-Hungarian and Turkish diplomatic representatives to-day says a dispatch to the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger," and plans for the co-operation of the four powers were discussed. The newspaper also asserts that the Premier conferred with the three Ministers on the reply to the Russian ultimatum.

The circumstances surrounding the presentation of the Allies' notes to Bulgaria are set forth in an official communication received from Sofia. The statement, issued at the same time the reply to the note was sent, says:

"On Monday, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the President of the Council received a visit from the representatives of France, Russia, and Great Britain. The first two presented notes, not identical, of the character of ultimata, in which, giving a forced interpretation of the armed neutrality proclaimed by Bulgaria and the object of Bulgaria's mobilization, it was insisted, under threats of the rupture of diplomatic relations, that Bulgaria break off openly within twenty-four hours its relations with the Central Powers and send away their officers. The Austrian officers said to be among the staffs of the different Bulgarian armies."

"The representative of Great Britain presented a verbal note declaring that Great Britain would break with Bulgaria if hostilities should occur in the Balkans as the result of Bulgarian mobilization."

"In consequence of the absence of instructions the representative of Italy has not yet joined his colleagues in this action."

"The Bulgarian government to-day will hand to the representatives three notes, not identical, in which it will explain the spirit of armed neutrality of Bulgaria, while pointing out the danger that may arise from fresh encouragement given to Serbia. Rejecting categorically the accusation relative to the pretended presence of German and Austrian officers in the Bulgarian army, it will declare that it cannot drive away officers who do not exist."

"At the same time the government will present a response to two preceding notes of the Entente powers, of which their representatives have been advised through the French Minister."

"The Bulgarian government purposes to publish a green book on the conversations and negotiations with the powers of the Quadruple Entente."

"The French Foreign Office, correcting the Bulgarian official communication, gives the text of a note presented to Bulgaria by the French Minister at Sofia. It follows:

"By order of his government the Minister of France is requested to inform the Royal government that the government of the Republic regards

SURGEON, 81 YEARS OLD, WITH GERMAN ARMY

Berlin, Oct. 7 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The oldest German soldier at the front, says the Overseas News Agency, is Dr. Herwig, a military surgeon.

Dr. Herwig is eighty-one years old. He took part in the war of 1870, and volunteered for service at the beginning of the present war.

As void the offers which have been made, and if hostilities occur in the Balkan Peninsula the entire responsibility, therefore, will be charged to the Bulgarian government.

"The government of the Republic asks the Royal government to discontinue immediately the German officers who are already attached under various titles to the Bulgarian army and to notify it of its decision within twenty-four hours."

Although King Constantine has succeeded in getting a new Cabinet under M. Zaimis as Premier, the policy of the new government is still obscure. It is considered a more hopeful sign here, as M. Zaimis has always been regarded as in sympathy with the Allies, and he will help to offset the strongly pro-German bent of the rest of his colleagues. Those conversant with the Greek affairs say that the new ministry is the best solution possible in the circumstances; more depends on the attitude of King Constantine, and the lengths to which he is willing to go to aid the cause of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser.

A dispatch to the Paris "Petit Journal" from Athens says that the dismissal of Premier Venizelos followed directly of a visit of the German Minister to the King. But that the disagreement dates considerably back was indicated to-night by M. Venizelos himself.

"There has been no real accord between King Constantine and myself since I resumed the premiership," said the ex-Premier. "The only subject which was in full agreement was the mobilization of the Greek forces in view of Bulgaria's equivocal attitude."

London newspapers are not inclined to believe the crisis that the dismissal of Premier Venizelos has created by the dismissal of Venizelos nor the success of German diplomacy in winning Greek neutrality. "The Daily Mail" asserts that the failure is again due to British short-sightedness and intimates that the British Minister was not equal to his task.

In general the newspapers indicate satisfaction at the appointment of Alexander Zaimis as Venizelos's successor. It is recalled that during the crisis last spring, when Venizelos first resigned following his differences with King Constantine on Greece's participation in the Dardanelles expedition, he was recommended by the retiring premier as chief minister. M. Zaimis, however, declined the post at the time on account of illness.

M. Zaimis has long been identified with Greek public life and twice before

has held the post of Premier. He is a nephew of the late Premier Theodor Deljanoff, who was assassinated in 1908, and is the son of Thrasymachos Zaimis, several times Premier and one of the three members of the deputation which offered the Hellenic crown to Prince George of Denmark, father of the present King. The Premier also has held the important posts of Governor of the island of Crete and governor of the National Bank of Greece.

Although Italy took no action with France, England and Russia in regard to Bulgaria, it was announced in Rome to-day, following a Cabinet Council, that the Italian policy would be in line with that of the Allies. In accordance with this decision the Bulgarian Minister was handed his passport by the Foreign Minister.

Premier Salandra is reported to have asserted that the Italian government viewed the Balkan situation with concern, and expected that the developments would shorten the war and bring about the final success of the Allies.

Greek Chamber Controls New Ministry's Policy

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Athens, Oct. 7 (dispatch to "The London Daily Chronicle").—To-day has been spent by King Constantine in receiving the heads of the various parties, and this evening it was announced that M. Zaimis, governor of the National Bank, had consented to form a cabinet, the oath of office to be taken to-morrow.

After the events of the week it would be unwise to hazard any opinion as to the probable course of events. The new cabinet must meet the chamber because the powers of the crown regarding prorogation are already exhausted for this year. It is believed that M. Venizelos and his followers will not refuse the Zaimis Coalition Cabinet a vote of tolerance, mainly because, under the present circumstances, every effort must be employed to avoid a dissolution of the chamber.

Further particulars are now known concerning the resignation of Venizelos. The King told him he regarded the Prime Minister's declarations in the chamber as too sweeping and as having gone too far. Venizelos, in reply, stated that the policy set forth before Parliament was known to his majesty. The Premier could not abandon that policy as it constituted, in his belief, the basis of the foreign policy which he regarded as most advantageous to the country. Venizelos added that his majesty had known that at the proper moment he, Venizelos, would take opportunity to outline that policy before the House, for he held that when Greece found herself faced with the menace of one of her neighbors the time would be most favorable for stating definitely the position of Greece.

The King and Premier then had a long argument, but Venizelos failed to convince his majesty, who stated that he found himself in open disagreement with the policy of the government. Then Venizelos tendered his resignation which was tacitly accepted by the King.

There has been no demonstration in the city, though the crisis continues to keep the public interest at high pitch. This evening the news became known in Athens of the Entente's rupture with Bulgaria. That event of great importance to the direction in which the Sofia Cabinet's policy was driving Bulgaria. What effects that momentous move will have on Greek policy it is yet too early to state.

Danger! If you put off registering until to-morrow, you may regret it. Many things may prevent your registration to-morrow, which is positively the last day. Do it today. Booths open from 5:30 to 10:30 p. m.

DWELLINGS FIRED TO SCOUR SERBIA

Homes in Whole Districts Wrecked in Fight on Typhus.

CANNOT RECUR, SAYS DR. STRONG

Sanitary Trains, Forced Baths and Wholesale Disinfection, Red Cross Weapons.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 7.—The sanitary demonstrations given by the American Red Cross in Serbia will prevent another epidemic of typhus such as has just been conquered in that country, said Dr. Richard P. Strong, of Boston, professor of tropical diseases in Harvard University, here to-day. Dr. Strong was the director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission.

The story of the six months' struggle against an epidemic which had taken from 125,000 to 150,000 lives was detailed by Dr. Strong, who has just returned to America, leaving a part of the commission to finish the sanitary campaign. He does not believe it will be necessary for him to return to Serbia. Dr. Strong declared that the epidemic was the worst outbreak of typhus in modern times.

In the three weeks preceding his departure from Serbia, he said, not a single new case of typhus was reported. An international health commission, consisting of British, French, Russian, Serbian and American sanitary forces, was formed. Dr. Strong was elected medical director in active charge of the work, and the campaign began. There was a house-to-house hunt for typhus victims, who were promptly removed to special wards in hospitals, and rigorous quarantine rules were established. The victims themselves and those with whom they had come in contact, as well as clothing and houses, were disinfected.

"In some cases," said Dr. Strong, "the districts were so badly affected that it was necessary to evacuate them en masse, and to destroy the majority of the dwellings by tearing them down and by fire."

"As typhus is conveyed from man to man by vermin, the bathing and disinfection of large numbers of people and immediate disinfection of their clothing was an important problem. For this purpose sanitary trains, consisting of three converted railroad cars each, were fitted up. One car contained a huge boiler, which supplied the steam for disinfection of the clothing. In a second car fifteen shower baths were constructed. A third car was fitted out into a huge autoclave, into which teams could be turned in two atmospheric pressures. In this manner the vermin were immediately destroyed and the clothes thoroughly disinfected."

Their first bath in eight months was experienced by several of the suspects, who were marched by thousands to tent hospitals and disinfected headquarters.

The American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, which was sent to Serbia last spring, was financed by the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation jointly. Under Dr. Strong's leadership all Serbia was divided into fourteen sanitary districts and an organization was perfected. The country still needs medical men, Dr. Strong declares, and when fighting resumed she may have a sufficient number of physicians, surgeons and nurses to care for her wounded alone.

Consider the general situation in the light of this fact. Colonel Feiler reports that during the first year of the war the German total of men between twenty and forty-five available for active services decreased 7,750,000 to 6,000,000, and that this number would fall to 5,500,000 by the end of the present month. During the last six months casualties averaged 300,000 a month, and the present rate is much higher. Few of those now wounded can hope to return before the end of the war is brought about by the exhaustion of German resources.

For the holding of the eastern and western fronts against the enemy, constantly reinforced, with 4,000,000 or more of Austro-Hungarians, to say nothing of adventures on the Danube, is an impossible proposition. This does not take into consideration the effect of the loss of nearly three million men on the mind of the German people, but he must be very bold who doubts such an effect.

The recruits of the 1915 class and the first levy of 1916 have been followed by the 1916 class and further band of the landsturm. There remains now only the 1917 and half the 1918 classes, less just over seventeen years old, unless it be decided, as is now proposed, to call men up to fifty years of age.

SAY NEW GERMAN GAS CAUSES CONVULSIONS

French Describe Fumes Foe Used in Champagne Battle.

Paris, Oct. 7.—A new kind of gas apparently is being used by the Germans in the fighting in the Champagne. Its effects were described to Dr. Lucien Dumont by sufferers he attended in Paris hospitals.

According to the written statements of those men, they were surrounded for a few seconds by clouds of deep green gas of a rather pleasant odor. They said that soldiers who wore no masks soon were suffocated, while those with masks, lost consciousness for varying periods.

On regaining consciousness at field dressing stations, they said, they suffered convulsive seizures resembling epileptic fits. In the Paris hospital they were found in an extremely weak pulse and to be suffering from general prostration, but showed none of the symptoms hitherto associated with gas poison. It is believed here that prussic acid is used as the basis of the new gas.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Designer and The Delineator. The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

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GERMANS FORGET HYPHEN

Denver Alliance Pledges Loyalty to U. S.—Urges Embargo.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Denver, Oct. 7.—Some 300 members of the German-American Alliance pledged anew their allegiance to the United States and to the principles on which the republic is founded at a banquet of the organization last night. They shared enthusiastically the hope that this country might be the instrument for establishing permanent world peace.

The guests cheered the declaration of Robert W. Speer, former Mayor, that the United States should place an embargo on the shipment of war munitions. The secretary was instructed to send congratulations to President Wilson on his engagement.

GERMANS BEATEN DESPITE WARNING

British Observer Finds Them Lacking in Men and Spirit.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Oct. 7 (dispatch to "The Chronicle," London).—The capture of the hamlet of Tahure and the hill immediately north, called the Butte de Tahure, is a considerable mark of the resumption of the French offensive in Champagne and has besides great significance with regard to the whole position in the west.

The capture of Tahure—the thrust furthest north of the French in Champagne—threatens the Germans on both sides. The village, formerly a hamlet with less than 200 inhabitants, is situated at a lonely cross roads. It has no importance in itself save that as we have learned by bitter experience, ruined villages make better fortifications than General Brimont's concrete and steel forts. The possession of the cross roads is also something in this desolate countryside, where highways were so little needed.

The Butte de Tahure, Hill 199, commands the valleys and lower hills some distance on either side. Whether the cross roads sense it immediately commands the Bazancourt-Challerange Railway is not quite clear, for there is a wooded hillside between.

Reinforcements of the German front in Champagne are only two miles away, and there is a tunnel at the nearest point the destruction of which would put it out of action. The next railway northward means a retreat of ten miles.

CALLS IT A GREAT FEAT.

While nothing is known yet of the details of the fighting except that thousands of prisoners were taken, this must have been a great feat of arms. It can hardly be said in extenuation that there were any considerable elements of surprise. German prisoners admit that the beginning of the offensive eleven days ago was expected. Now the enemy has had ten days' more notice, and on a ground of great natural strength he is still lacking. Thus he had not been given any respite, and four or five supplementary thrusts at intervals along the new front may well have left him uncertain where the heavy blow would fall. Besides, he had been under a particular interest to defend.

GERMANS LACK FOUR ESSENTIALS.

With a preoccupation so anxious and with the dire knowledge of 15,000 wounded men lost as prisoners and several scores of thousands more killed or wounded on the narrow front, we may surmise that the German commanders would do their very best. If they have been unable not merely to attempt any serious counter offensive, but also to stem the progress of the French assaults, it has been assuredly for lack of four essentials—men, material, spirit and skill.

Consider the general situation in the light of this fact. Colonel Feiler reports that during the first year of the war the German total of men between twenty and forty-five available for active services decreased 7,750,000 to 6,000,000, and that this number would fall to 5,500,000 by the end of the present month. During the last six months casualties averaged 300,000 a month, and the present rate is much higher. Few of those now wounded can hope to return before the end of the war is brought about by the exhaustion of German resources.

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BRITISH RESENT SKINNER'S STAND FOR U. S. TRADE

American Consul General in London No Longer Persona Grata.

MAY NOT GO BACK TO POST

Confidential Reports Given Out in Washington Stir Up England's Wrath.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Oct. 7.—Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General in London, who has been summoned to Washington to confer with the State Department concerning British restraints on commerce, may not return to his post. The British government has taken exception to certain of his reports, and he is consequently persona non grata.

The reports in question were intended as confidential information, but through some inadvertence by State Department employees, they found their way into print.

The Consul General's office in London has been doing certain work in connection with trade protests which is ordinarily handled by the embassy. This has caused friction between Mr. Skinner and Ambassador Page. Merchants interested in foreign trade say that they submitted their cases to Mr. Skinner rather than to the embassy in many instances because they found that they were handled more expeditiously through the consulate.

One of two reports by Mr. Skinner which are believed to have aroused the British authorities tended to show that Great Britain was re-exporting cotton to markets closed to Americans by the British Orders in Council. The second report, published exclusively in The Tribune on September 21, chiefly concerned the article of comparison of the export figures of the United States and Great Britain for the six months ended June 30, Mr. Skinner said.

"It is quite evident that measures designed to protect the military situation are being utilized to protect and extend British foreign trade at the expense of other countries."

State Department officials here that the British would subside before the return of Mr. Skinner's return to London. The department considers his services very valuable, and especially because of his recall may not be necessary because of his own mistake in making public his reports.

The department will investigate the alleged conflict between Mr. Skinner's office and the American Embassy, and try to eliminate the causes of it, if it exists.

It has been generally expected that the note to Great Britain, which has been held up for several months because of the controversy with Germany, would be further delayed until Mr. Skinner's arrival, which advances of his intimate knowledge of the subjects treated. Officials declare, however, that the note may be sent within a very few days.

GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL

Continued from page 1

ing in which both sides participated between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Filirey.

In the Lorraine district a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy endeavored to occupy our trenches in the vicinity of Athienville. This advance was checked in front and repulsed by a combined curtain of fire and the firing of our infantry.

The statement issued to-night said: A violent bombardment by both sides has occurred in the environs of Neuport and in the sector of Hettas-Steenstrate.

Artillery activity continued on all sides in Artois. We made slight progress to the south of Theux, near the road from Arras to Lille.

A sudden attack attempted by the enemy on one of our advance posts near Popincourt, to the south of Roye, was completely stopped.

Of the Aisne our batteries caused by their fire two very violent explosions in the enemy lines in the region of Juvincourt, and set fire to the station at Guignicourt.

Bomb Duel in Argonne.

In Champagne the Germans during the course of the day delivered two counter-attacks against our positions to the west of the Navarin farm. They were both repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Engagements with bombs and grenades took place in the Argonne at La Fille Morte and Haute Chavauchoe.

The enemy directed on different points of the Lorraine front, especially in the Arras-Bures, to the north of Reillon and to the northeast of Badonviller, a strong cannonade, to which we replied effectively.

In the Vosges we took advantage of the German reconnaissance which had started to attack one of our posts to the east of the Valley of Sondernach.

One of our aeroplanes shot down this afternoon in Champagne a German captive balloon, which fell in flames within the enemy's lines.

The Belgian official communication reads: There has been an intermittent bombardment of our advanced trenches to the south of Neuport, Pervyse and Oostkerke, and our trenches in the neighborhood of Dixmude, as well as to the south of Noordschoote. There was no infantry action.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued by German Army Headquarters says in the Champagne continues. After a strong artillery fire, gradually increasing to the utmost intensity, attacks recommenced yesterday at daybreak.

Northwest of Souain six masked attacks by the French broke down, with a very heavy loss to the enemy. Two officers and 180 men were made prisoners.

To the west of the Somme-Py-Souain highroad sections of two newly-arrived divisions succeeded at one point in penetrating across our foremost line of trenches in the direction of Ste. Marie. The enemy was driven out again by immediate counter attacks. Twelve officers, twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and 550 men were left prisoners in our hands. Two machine guns were captured. East of the highroad mentioned above the enemy was unable to achieve results worth mentioning. By means of a trench in a small trench section east of the Navarin Farm, in which the enemy succeeded in holding out, a counter attack is still proceeding.

Only at and near Tahure was the

enemy successful, after fluctuating engagements, in capturing 800 metres of ground. The attack was brought to a standstill by our counter attacks. Attempts of the enemy to pierce our positions north and northwest of the Beausjour farm failed completely. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were killed or taken prisoners. The positions remained in our possession throughout. Three officers and 300 men were carried off. Three machine guns also were captured from the enemy.

A fierce but fruitless attack during the early morning hours against our position in the brickyard northwest of Ville-sur-Tour was followed in the course of the day by weak advances only, which from the very beginning were either repulsed or frustrated by our artillery fire.

North of Arras there were only unimportant hand grenade engagements. In the Aisne sector, at Signeuil, a weak French surprise attack on a projecting trench section failed.

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OF SILK OR WOOL VELOURS—VELVET—METAL CLOTHS AND OTHER RICH MATERIALS, LUXURIOUSLY TRIMMED WITH "MUFFLER COLLARS"—DEEP CUFFS—AND WIDE BORDERS OF SKUNK, BEAVER, MOLE, KOLINSKY, FOX, SEAL AND OTHER FASHIONABLE FURS.

ALSO INTRODUCING CALLOT'S LATEST IDEA IN SHORT COATS—SHOULDER CAPES AND PELLERINES OF VELVET OR FUR.

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enjoy successful, after fluctuating engagements, in capturing